

PUBLISHED DATLY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1859.

The Richmond Enquirer in commenting upon some attacks that have been made upon New York patent hat-body finisher. The Gov. Wise, by a correspondent of the Lynch- entire building with its contents, were conburg Republican, says, that "it is not a new thing for Democratic newspapers, the partisans of some politicians of the party, who, for stores, were either destroyed or seriously damthe last two or three years, have evinced un- aged. The total loss is estimated at from sixcompromising hostility to Gov. Wise and ty to eighty thousand dollars, on which there factious opposition to his administration, to co-operate with the enemies of the Democratic | this calamity. The steam fire engines did party in a common effort for the injury of its great service. representative man; the same game has been repeatedly played by other papers than the Republican." It adds that these are the politicians who are "continually preaching edifying discourses on peace and harmony," but it tells them, "there can be, and there shall be no peace-until this unnatural combination is dissolved and its purpose abandoned: Governor Wise's enemies in his own camp shall have war-open and declared war." And it concludes by assuring them that "for the sake of fair play, and for the sake of the integrity of the party, it will charge boldly on every ambuscade, and give no quarter to professed Democrats standing shoulder to shoulder with the mercenaries of

Senator Douglas has traversed the country, West, South, and North, with quite an "ovation." Everywhere his friends have flocked around him to do him honor. One main cause of this, we believe, is a wish to rebuke the Administration for its interference in the politics of Illinois, and in its removal of Government officers, &c., in order to compass the overthrow of a Senator. This was an unfortunate move. The principle was all wrong. Even those who do not support Senator Douglas, nor approve of all his course. are not disposed to countenance the interference of the Government in the affairs of the people of the States.

the opposition!"

An interesting and affecting meeting was held on Wednesday, in New York, to bid farewell to four missionaries of the Canada Conference of the British Wesleyan connection-the Rev. Messrs. Evans, White. Robinson and Browning-who leave in a few days for their future scene of labors, British Co- President.

ton, sits daily at the Patent Office. The for a divorce from Dr. George Bennett, and members have been warmly welcomed by assigned to her custody the children, three the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Patent Office. The Secretary told them that they had assembled with his witnesses. his "decided approbation."

The recall of Lord Napier is officially announced in the London Gazette; as is, also, his appointment as Minister to the Netherlands. Also, the appointment of Lord Lyons as Minister to the United States, is officially announced.

"Troubles in Kansas" having re-commenced, the telegraphic dispatches from the West are giving accounts of border forays, murders, sending for troops, determination of the Legislature to adjourn from Lecompton, and "a fuss generally."

The two Houses of the Legislature of Arkasas not being able to agree upon a day of adjournment, the Governor of the State has adjourned them until the 17th. Many of the members are confined at home, by the sickness of themselves or families.

The Committee on Commerce of the House, have, by one majority, agreed to report a bill repealing the fishing bounties. An effort will be made to pass it under the operation of the previous question. This will be manufactured into another sectional question.

The steamer Columbia has arrived at New York, with Havana dates to the 31st ultimo. The excitement about the message of President Buchanan is still intense, but has somewhat abated. Business has been dull during the holidays.

The Union has an article in favor of "Conservatism, Non-Intervention, and Non-Aggression, as the Vital Policy of the South.' This is the true doctrine. Any other policy will bring upon us disaster, if not ruin.

The Washington States anticipates an adjournment of Congress, with no other practical result than the passage of the Appropriation bills. We have feared this, ourselves.

Gen. G. W. Bowman, Superintendent of the public printing, states that the printing of the Pacific Railroad Report, will cost over one million of dollars!!

The steamship Weser, of the North German Lloyds, left Bremenhaven on December 4th for New York, and has not since been heard from.

The Pope presented Mr. Cass, our late Minister to Rome, upon his taking leave. with a marble bust of himself. Mr. Stockton, the new Minister, has been received.

A dispatch, dated Cairo, says the steamer Martha Jewitt, lying at the wharf, took fire from the stove on the 4th, and was totally destroyed. No one was injured. Loss \$5,000. the request of "Zacheus," Mr. T. acknowl-

The Address of Vice President Breckinridge, in to-day's paper, will be read with great interest and pleasure.

It will be seen that the President's Message has raised a hubbub in Europe, as well so in Cuba.

MINISTER,

Accounts from all sections of the North and East, state that the snow storm which commenced on Monday afternoon was of un-America, was stuck fast in the snow, two miles east of Worcester, Mass., the same evening, and nearly covered with snow. Seveed to be in a similar predicament. At Hartord, Conn., the snow is reported to be three feet deep, and still falling on Tuesday night. The greatest degree of cold is noted at Calais, Me., where the thermometer, on Tuesday, marked four degrees above zero. At Springfield, Mass., the snow is nearly two feet deep on a level, and on Tuesday evening it was still snowing. At Boston it was twelve in-

day morning, in the large hat factory, owned by Mr. Amos Ellis, and occupied by Mr. L. A. Burr, who carries on what is known as the sumed. The flames soon extended to other adjoining property, and before they could be checked, twelve or fifteen houses, mostly s a partial insurance. Over one hundred persons have been thrown out of employment by

Hon, Stephen A. Douglas was, on Wednesday re-elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Illinois for another term of six years, commencing with the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire. The vote stood fifty-four for Mr. Douglas to forty-six for Mr. Lincoln, being a majority of eight votes. This is exactly the result which was claimed by the friends of Mr. Douglas at the close of the great political battle in Illinois in November last. Mr. Douglas was expected to arrive in Washington yesterday evening. at 7 o'clock, and a number of his personal and political friends intended to compliment him with a serenade at 9 o'clock.

The gross earnings of the Panama Road for the year are about \$1,500,000; out of which, after the payment of expenses and interest, 12 per cent dividends have been declared. A reserve of 2 per cent. has been desposited in the Trust Company for a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt, and a surplus of 3 per cent remains in the treasury. The construc-tion account having reached \$3,000,000 has according to a resolution of the board adopted some time since, become closed.

The London Star of the 13th ultimo says that the French inquiry into the nature of the traffic in black laborers shipped on the indicate the magnificence of the design.-Emperor that the commissioners can see nothing objectionable in the traffic. The rumor at Paris meanwhile is that another seizure of a French ship engaged in this trade has been effected by a British cruiser.

The Directors of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, recently chosen by the Stockholders, will meet at Barnum's Hotel. in Baltimore on Wednesday next 12th instant, at 12 o'clock. The principal object of the meeting, is to complete the organization of the company, by the selection of a

Judge Waldo of New Haven, Conn., has The Agricultural Convention in Washing- granted the application of Mary A. Bennett in ornamentation, and is yet unfinished. The culed the idea of building palaces in the in number, with the sum of \$4,000 alimony, to be paid within sixty days. The Judge was very severe upon Dr. Bennett and some of The four spandrils and the centre of the dome place; while the South Carolinians objected

On the 4th inst., the steamers Iowa and Madison came in collision opposite Aurora, Indiana, when the latter boat sunk in 15 feet water. No lives were lost. The Madison has on board 600 tons of freight, principally sugar and molasses, which will prove a total loss. The boat was valued at \$16,000, and insured for \$8,000.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colon the third Tuesday of the present month, the 18th. The Board of Directors will meet the same day at 12 o'clock. The hours and designs enclosing landscape and heraldic de- tance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquility places of these meetings will be announced

The Baltimors and Ohio Railroad Company have found it necessary to put the hands working in the shops at Martinsburg, on three quarter time. This was done, to save They might be cut from the wall and framed the necessity of turning off altogether any of as originals of Lance.

Defeat of the Blue Ridge Railroad in S. C. Railroad Bill was defeated in the South Car-

olina Legislature. The failure of South Carolina to go on the Virginia and Tennessee road to Cumber-& Tenn, road at Bristol, to Cumberland Gap, is but little, if any, more than one hundred sions to range between 70° and 73°. point. It is also well known that each member of the Board is anxious to have this great work go forward rapidly, as they look upon be imparted, from the delicious freshness of it as an important link in the great line which | morning to the feeling that preludes a thunis ultimately to extend to the Mississippi riv- der shower, or even till the atmosphere er, not far from the mouth of the Ohio. The contest between the towns of Abingdon and Bristol about the terminus, has retarded the progress of the work considerably, but we hope the expression of opinion of the Board | tect themselves from the indiscretion of operof Public Works, after a full investigation, ators. will set that matter at rest, and that in future there will be no obstacles interposed but those which nature has placed. There are high ridges to be crossed and vallies to be filled up, but the united energies of the stockholders will soon overcome all these difficulties, and in three years the Iron Horse may

his fill in the fertile vales of Kentucky .- Pe-

cross the Cumberland mountain and drink

tersburg Intelligencer. A Case of "Conscience." A gentleman of this city, (A. M. T.,) received, a few days since, a letter signed "Zacheus," in which was enclosed a \$10 note to be delivered to Mrs. T. The writer says "it has been owing her for a long time, for value received-a long time ago. This is the principal and more than the interest. May God accept the deed," In accordance with edges, through us, the receipt of the amount, and "returns his thanks," for the amount thus anonymously transmitted to his wife. Is there no "Zacheus" that owes our wife \$10? Should there be such a person, or, a thousand of them, we will pledge ourself to acknowledge the receipt of all sums not less than \$10. which he, or they, may send to our "better half."-Rich, Whig.

The New Senate Hall.

The general aspect of the new hall is light and graceful. In shape and dimensions it 's usual extent and severity. The Baltimore similar to the new Hall of Representatives Sun says:-"The express train which left but to the eye appears more finely propor-Boston early on Tuesday morning for New tioned. The style and character of decora- in taking final leave of a Chamber which has York, having on board the mails of the tion are nearly the same in both houses; except that in the Senate the tone of color is much more subdued. The area of the floor ral other trains in that direction are reportion is 80 feet by 48, and of the roof 112 by 80, the difference being occupied by a continuous gallery around the four sides of the apartment and capable of seating 1,200 persons. The inner roof or ceiling, of iron, is flat, with deep panels, twenty-one of which are filled with ground glass, having in the centre of each pane a colored medallion representing the printing-press, steam engine, cornucopiæ, and other symbols of progress and plenty. The light is supplied wholly through the window in the roof, and the effect is good, A fire broke out at Philadelphia, on Tues- a flood of light falling on the reverend seignors on the floor, while the galleries remain in half-shadow. The gas apparatus is placed above the ceiling, so that the light streaming through the panes may seem like a softened effect of sunlight.

The ceiling is 35 feet from the floor, but presents an appearance of greater altitude. It is encrusted with floral and other embelishments in high relief, and all of iron.-The floor of the chamber is covered with 1,-700 yards of tapestry carpeting, having a large pattern of flowers on a purple ground. The effect is not unpleasing. Had time permitted, a carpet would have been manufactured of color and design to harmonise-as for instance, of red stars on a buff ground. The ble bar on which the Hon. Speaker pounds. The places of Senators are arranged in three

The spectators' galleries are upholstered in drab damask, rather too blue in tone for good effect. Ample accommodation is supplied, even to the extent of a ladies' robing room.-Access to the galleries is attained through doors of maple, inlaid with bronze. The gallery set apart for the press is fitted with President.

When the dust of a few sessions shall have taken the gloss off it, and the genius loci had time to settle himself, there can be little doubt this new chamber will be found every way more fitting than the old one.

The wings of the Capitol being of the Roman Corinthian order of architecture, the interior fittings and decorations are, of course, their respective localities. in harmony therewith. The hall itself is approached by two grand stairways, the East of Tennessee marble-the West entirely of proad marble steps, the massive balustrades with their capitals heightened with bronze, to African coast, has resulted in a report to the Both stairways are lighted from the roof, covered with historical paintings. This situation is considered the most favorable in the building for the execution of some work of art recording the deeds of history.

The Senators' retiring room and beauty. It is impossible to desire any effect invested the question with a deeper interest. Some members proposed New York, as berors, inserted as panels in the wall, are each tants." of the dimensions of 120 inches in height by not desirable that the political capital should ceiling of the room is panelled, each panel building, where one represents a celestial cipation. being with a dislocated hip, and another the

Some of the flower and fruit pieces are gems.

are said to be the largest in the world, those | ing the following clause: of the English House of Parliament not ex-On Monday the 20th ult., the Blue Ridge cepted. Every portion of the capitol-that tilated and warmed by one apparatus .--Eight boilers convey steam to coils set in difwith the above road, leaves the great field ferent places of the cellarage, supplying any which they proposed to occupy, open to Vir- required degree of heat, and, at the same ginia, and an energetic prosecution of the time, motive power to two fans in either railroad already commenced to extend from wing, One of these fans sends continual breezes of medicated air through the smaller land Gap, there to connect with the Ken- apartments, while the other performs the tucky improvements, would probably for a same service for the Senate chamber. The long season prevent the resumption of work | air is graduated according to the atmospheric upon the Blue Ridge Road. Why cannot temperature without and the political excitethis be done? From the terminus of the Va. ment within-during an electional delate never to exceed 90°, and on ordinary occamiles, and the recent action of the Board of thousand cubic feet of air are circulated Public Works shows that they desire to have through the chamber per minute, which the Cumberland Gap Road commence at that quantity may be increased to eighty thous-

> "Thaw and resolve itself into a dew. It may be prudent to add that as each room is furnished with flues and registers, Senators, on the first symptoms of asphyxia, can pro-

> As regards the exterior of the edifice, the ground is yet in the possession of the work-

men .- Balt. American Italian Immage-Men.

I cannot abstain from acknowledging the debt we owe to the poor "image-men" of and to familiarize the eve of the English public with what is good, than any school which a few only can attend,) than any gallery (which the working classes seldom visit.) or any institution in the country; and when we recollect that English art paraded (without shame) through the streets, was confined to eats with moving heads, green parrots, wooden lambs covered with cotton wool, or beer, we may feel grateful for the change so ception. unostentatiously brought about by these humble foreigners,-Sir Gardner Wilkinson | wing, and the House of Representatives the

Japan is confirmed. He died of cholera, This occurred during the recess, and the which disease has carried off great numbers. President immediately convened the Con-

Address of Vice President Breckinridge.

Senators: I have been charged by the committee to whom you confided the arrangements of this day, with the duty of expressing some of the reflections that naturally occur so long been occupied by the Senate. In the progress of our country and the growth of the representation, this room has become too contracted for the representatives of the States now existing and soon to exist; and accordingly you are about to exchange it for a hall affording accommodations adequate to the present and the future. The occasion suggests many interesting reminiscences; and it may be agreeable, in the first place, to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which Congress has assembled, of the struggles which preceded the permanent location of the seat of government, and of the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac. The Congress of the Revolution was some-

times a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, and Yorktown. During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present govenment, it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. After the idea of a permanent Union had

been executed in part by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a set of government, and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry.

That the place should be central, having

regard to the population and territory of the

confederacy, was the only point common to Vice President's desk is a modest table of mahogany, as unlike as possible to the marking were offered, debated, and rejected. sometimes with intemperate warmth. At length, on the 7th of October, 1783, the Congress being at Princeton, whither they had been driven from Philadelphia by the insults of a body of armed men, it was resolved that a building for the use of Congress be erected near the falls of the Delaware. This was soon after modified by requiring suitable buildings to be also erected near the falls of the Potomac, that the residence of Congress desks for about twenty persons, and it is understood that no one will be permitted within it, unless specially accredited by the Vice length, after frequent and warm debates. it was resolved that the residence of Congress should continue at one place; and commis sioners were appointed, with full power to lay out a district for a federal town near the falls of the Delaware; and in the mean time Congress assembled alternately at Trenton and Annapolis; but the representatives of other States were unremitting in exertions for

On the 23d of December, 1784, it was resolved to move to the city of New York, and to remain there until the building on the Delwhite marble of extreme purity. Neither is aware should be completed; and accordingly yet completed, but enough is shewn by the on the 11th of January, 1785, the Congress met at New York, where they continued to of the same material, and the superb columns | hold their sessions until the confederation gave place to the constitution.

The commissioners to lay out a town on the Delaware reported their proceedings to with special adaptation to the walls being Congress; but no further steps were taken to earry the resolution into effect.

When the bonds of union were drawn closer by the organization of the new government, under the constitution, on the 3d of March 1789, the subject was revived and dischamber are the most highly finished rooms cussed with greater warmth than before. It in the capitol. They are in totally different was conceded on all sides that the residence of The retiring room is entirely of mar- Congress should continue at one place, and ble; the roof supported by columns of rare the prospect of stability in the government Some members proposed New York, as bewith the cold glitter of its walls and roof, ing "superior to any place they knew for the "unadorned, adorned the most." Three mir- orderly and decent behavior of its inhabi-To this it was answered that it was 60 inches wide. The ante-room is excessive be in a commercial metropolis. Others ridiwalls are divided by gilded work in relievo, woods. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought into spaces for fresco paintings. The domed it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of government in such a position as to have nine being filled with a rosette of burnished gold. States of the thirteen to the northward of the have allegorical paintings executed in a su- to Philadelphia on account of the number of perior manner, and forming a contrast to Quakers, who, they said, continually annoyed certain medallions in another portion of the the southern members with schemes of eman-

In the midst of these disputes, the House of Goddess of Melancholy dancing the bolero. Representatives resolved "that the permanent The President's and Vice President's apart- seat of government ought to be at some conments, and the Committee Rooms enter from venient place on the banks of the Susquehanthe level of the Senate floor. All are deco- na." On the introduction of a bill to give efrated. Some few are finished, but the great- feet to this resolution, much feeling was exer number are incomplete in consequence of hibited, especially by the southern members. the action of Congress in withholding sup- Mr. Madison thought if the proceeding of onization Society will be held in Washington | plies. The corridors and passages are like- that day had been foreseen by Virginia, that wise in progress of embellishment. All are State might not have become a party to the paved with encaustic tiles. The arched roofs constitution. The question was allowed by are, generally speaking, finished in geometric every member to be a matter of great imporvices. The walls are covered with trellis- and well-being of the United States depended work of flowers and foliage on which Cupids as much on this as on any question that ever and Native American birds, beasts, and creep- had or could come before Congress; and Mr. ing things are ascending and descending. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle with more or less resemblance to nature. of pride and honor, and even of patriotism, was engaged. For a time, any agreement appeared to be impossible; but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the The heating and ventilating arrangements 28th of June, 1790, an act was passed contain-

"That a district of territory on the river Poto-

The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus was settled a question which had produced much sectional feeling between the States. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted: for Congress, either from indifference or the want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the creetion of public buildings, and the commissioners were often reduced to great straits to maintain the progress of the work. Finding it impossible to borrow money in Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, Washington, in December, 1796, made a personal appeal to the legislature of Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of \$100,000; but in than twenty-eight million people, prosperous, trust that another Senate in another age, shall o deplorable a condition was the credit of the federal government that the State required, as a guarantee of payment, the oledge of the private credit of the commis-

From the beginning, Washington had advosated the present seat of government. Its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that computed disputes and settled conflicting titles; and it was chiefly through his personal influence that the funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the re-

ception of the President and Congress. The wings of the Capitol having been suffi wander through our streets; for I have no ciently prepared, the government removed to hesitation in saying that they have done this District on the 17th of November, 1800; more to improve the general taste, to place or, as Mr. Wolcott expressed it, left the comcopies of known sculpture within the reach forts of Philadelphia "to go to the Indian place with the long name, in the woods on the Potomac." I will not pause to describe the appearance, at that day, of the place where the city was to be. Cotemporary accounts represent is as desolate in the extreme, with its one unonened avenues and streets its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say that Washington projected the whole plan upon (if the figure of a man was attempted.) a a scale of centuries, and that time enough coarse boar holding an equally vulgar pot of remains to fill the measure of his great con-

The Senate continued to occupy the north south wing of the Capitol, until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British army entered The news of the death of the Emperor of the city and burned the public buildings.

modious building on Capitol Hill, and ten- of all mankind, dered it to Congress: the offer was accepted, So happy is the political and social condisquare, and has since been occasionally occupied by persons employed in different branch-

tions for more than thirty-nine years, and, are finished, we see around us on every side the proofs of stability and improvement; this Capitol is worthy of the republic; noble pubted the plan of it. Future generations will the centre of population, or of territory, since the steamboat, the railroal, and the telegraph have made communication almost instantaneous. The spot is sacred by a thousand memories, which are so many pledges that the city of Washington, founded by him and bearing his revered name, with its beautiful site, bounded by picturesque eminences, and the broad Potomac, and lying within view of his home and his tomb, shall remain forever the political capital of the United

It would be interesting to note the gradual changes which have occurred in the practical working of the government since the adoppriate to this occasion to remark one of the most striking of them.

At the origin of the government, the nate seemed to be regarded chiefly as an executive council. The President often visited the chamber and conferred personally with this body; most of its business was transacted with closed doors, and it took comparatively little part in the legislative debates,-The rising and vigorous intellects of the tation, he could not afford to enter the Senate; and it will be remembered, that so late as of its rights, took place in the other branch of seclusion carried, that, when this cham ber was completed, no seats were prepared for the accommodation of the public; and it was not until many years afterwards that the semi-circular gallery was erected which admits the people to be witnesses of your proceedings. But now, the Senate, besides its peculiar relations to the executive department of the government, assumes its full share of duty as a coequal branch of the legislature; indeed, from the limited number of its members, and for other obvious reasons, the policy, are apt to pass first under discussion in this body, and to be a member of it is just- mance of high public duties. ly regarded as one of the highest honors which can be conferred on an American statesman.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the

and open character of the government.

of the government.

The progress of this popular movement, in by the substitution of partial and interested demonstrations for the expression of a matured and enlightened public opinion, Yet it should never be forgotten that not France, but time will never come when the deliberations | served so well. of the Senate shall be swaved by the blandishments or the thunders of the galleries.

It is impossible to disconnect from an occasion like this, a crowd of reflections on our rences of this day are a material and impresof the Senate mark, in striking contrast, ter here, three epochs in the history of the Union.

On the 3d of March, 1789, when the gov ion, the Senate was composed of the representatives of eleven States, containing three

million people.
On the 6th of December, 1819, when the Senate met for the first time in this room, it was composed of the representatives of twentives of thirty-two States, containing more happy, and still devoted to constitutional lib-Let these great facts speak for them-

The career of the United States cannot be

measured by that of any other people of

selves to all the world.

whom history gives account; and the mind is almost appalled at the contemplation of the prodigious force which has marked their orogress. Sixty-nine years ago, 13 States, ontaining three millions of inhabitants, burdened with debt, and exhausted by the long war of independence, established for their common good a free constitution, on prinexperiment with the good wishes of a few Look at the result to-day: twenty-eight an equal number in any other part of the ower descending the western slopes of the Alleghany mountains, and the original thirgreater than that of any other nation; every variety of climate, soil, and production to in respect to this question; and according to make a people powerful and happy: free in- my reading of the law, your responsibilities terchange between the States-in a word, be- and those of this court will be at an end reshold present greatness, and, in the future, an | pecting polygamy. empire to which the ancient mistress of the not be compared. Such is our country.-Aye and more, far more than my mind could jun 6

gress. Both houses met in a brick building conceive or my tongue could utter. Is there known as Blodget's Hotel, which occupied a an American who regrets the past? Is there part of the square now covered by the General one who will deride his country's laws, per-Post Office. But the accommodations in that vert her constitution, or alienate her people house being quite insufficient, a number of If there be such a man, let his memory depublic-spirited citizens erected a more com- seend to posterity laden with the execrations

and both houses continued to occupy it until tion of the United States, and so accustomed the wings of the new Capitol were completed. are we to the secure enjoyment of a freedom This building yet stands on the street oppo- elsewhere unknown, that we are apt to unlose, in some degree, the sense of obligation to or two afterwards by the establishmen erty we inherit; this admirable constitution. now the strifes and uncertainties of the past | which has survived peace and war, prosperity and adversity; this double scheme of government, State and federal, so peculiar and lie buildings meet the view on every hand: which protects the earnings of industry, and and blood. The touching and heroic record foundations of this government were laid, re- other side. veal the deep sense its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of man. Let sidewalk to a height corresponding with that us never forget that the responsibilities im- of the street. If it is to be a plank sidewalk posed on this generation are by so much the it becomes in reality a scaffold, but a strong greater than those which rested on our revo- and secure one, with the side next to the lutionary ancestors, as the population, ex- street resting on the curb stone, and the sitent, and power of our country surpass the next the house resting on the top dawning promise of its origin."

It would be a pleasing task to pursue many trains of thought not wholly foreign to edifice, the latter is raised to the new grade tion of the constitution; and it may be appro- this occasion, but the temptation to enter the and a sidewalk composed of immense blocks wide field must be vigorously curbed; yet I may be pardoned, perhaps, for one or two additional reflections.

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever of coal or other fuel, &c. The first building connected with great events, and sacred to raised, was the three story brick at the con the memories of the departed orators and statesmen, who here engaged in high debates and shaped the policy of their country .- dertaking was completely successful, and country sought the arena of the House of Hereafter the American and the stranger, as Representatives as the appropriate theatre for | they wander through the Capitol, will turn the display of their powers. Mr. Madison with instinctive reverence to view the spot observed, on some occasion, that being a on which so many and great materials have young man, and desiring to increase his repu | accumulated for history. They will recall

the images of the great and the good, whose renown is the common property of the Union, 1812, the great debates which preceded the and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around war and aroused the country to the assertion | the seats once occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame associated in life, of Congress. To such an extent was the idea death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, who in their generation sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes resisted and yet so gently that not a jar is perceptible public opinion-for they were of that higher and the inmates may pursue their usual avo lass of statesmen who seek the right and folow their convictions. There sat Calhoun, the Senator, inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed by

his deep sense of the importance of his public functions, seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it-a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his vigorous logic, most important questions, especially of foreign and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the perfor-This was Webster's seat. He, too, was

even such a senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on causes of the change, or to say that it is a himself: and scorning the contrivances of concession both to the importance and the smaller men, he stood among his peers all the quarter that the Senate has transcended its New England wave. As a writer, his pro- the buildings destroyed was one occupied stitutional sphere—a tribute at once to ductions will be cherished by statesmen and

words. At the origin of the government no arrange- age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same apartment the galleries cover one-third of its ry personal endowments, his courage, all his and it is not to be anticipated that this history. He leved his country above all wholesome principle will will ever be abused | earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man! orator, patriot, philanthropist-his light, at its meridian, was and a nolle prosequi was entered upon the inilized world; and his declining sun, as it hasthe turbulent spectators within the hall, awed tened down the west, threw back its level and controlled the French assembly. With | beams, in hues of mellowed splendor, to illuthis lesson and its consequence before us, the minate and to cheer the land he loved and

All the States may point, with gratified pride, to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory, come the names of Adams, Hayne, Mason, Otis, past history, and of speculations on the fu- Macon, Pinckney, and the rest-I cannot Barber, he was indicted for perjury, tried and ture. The most meagre account of the Sen- number them-who, in the record of their convicted, notwithstanding false swearing mac, at some place between the mouths of the ate involves a summary of the progress of acts and utterances, appeal to their successors was again resorted to, in order to save him mountainous mass of marble—is at once venmountainous mass of marbl the same is hereby, accepted, for the permanent seen your representation enlarge; time and seat of the government of the United States,"

The Akron Beacon says these men "all have families, are respectably connected, and consecuted a new en emulation or to plunge in degrain!

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Figure 1. The Akron Beacon says these men "all have families, are respectably connected, and consecuted a new enterprise and the past. What models were these to awakagain you have proudly welcomed a new en emulation or to plunge in despair! Fortu- petent to have become respectable and in sister into the confederacy; and the occur- nate will be the American statesmen who, in fluential members of society. There is no this age, or in succeeding times, shall contri- question as to their guilt, or the justice sive proof of the growth and prosperity of the bute to invest the new hall to which we go, their sentence; yet there is, we think, a wide United States. Three periods in the history with historic memories like those which clus-

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable Chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, lease is deprecated by the Beacon. Punish ernment was organized under the constitution we received from our fore- ment in a case of this kind, aggravated by fathers. Let us cherish it with grateful act the added enormity of perjury, should be made knowledgments to the Divine Power who con- exemplary. The incendiary torch is used to trols the destinies of empires, and whose frequently to admit of leniency to those con goodness we adore. The structures reared by men yield to the corroding tooth of time, These marble walls must moulder into ruin: ty-one States, containing nine million people. but the principles of constitutional liberty, To-day it is composed of the representa- guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutly bear to a new and larger Chamber this Constitution, vigorous and inviolate, and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the Representatives of Ameri-

can States still united, prosperous and free. In execution of the order of the Senate, the body will now proceed to the new Chamber.

Polygamy in Utah Territory. Judge Sinclair in his recent charge to the

grand jury in Great Salt Lake City, remarked: "If it be true that polygamy does prevail in this Territory, and is sought to be incoriples new to mankind, and began their porated in one of our social institutions, into the social and political body of the country, ubting friends and the derision of the world. it is proper that so extraordinary a pretension should be presented to this court, under the millions of people, in every way happier than solemn sanction of your finding. Inquire into the extent to which this practice prevails, and global the centre of population and political report to the court your conclusion upon the subject. If the Legislature of this territory then desires to conform to the code of each teen States forming but the eastern margin and every state and Territory in the Union, on the map of our vast possessions. See bor apon your presentment they will know the sides. Christianity, civilization, and the arts | fact that polygamy does prevail here, and they | given to a continent; the despised colonies can act accordingly. If Congress can stretch grown into a Power of the first class, repre- out its arms to enforce the principles that unsenting and protecting ideas that involve the | derlie the American social fabric, upon your progress of the human race; a commerce presentment, Congress then can act, Truth can harm nobody. Find that truth, gentlemen,

world, in the height of her glory, could JUST RECEIVED, a further supply of Porte world, in the height of her glory, could he sold very cheap for each, at C. C. BERRY'S, 72 King-street.

How They Grade Streets in Chicago The Chicago Times thus describes the mode of grading streets and raising building

in that city : "A great many large and costly edifine were erected in Chicago previous to the ve-1855, and during that year. These builds were erected so as to be convenient of new from the natural surface of the ground About that time the new grade of the street site to the northeastern corner of the Capitol dervalue the treasures we possess, and to was introduced, and was followed in a year our forefathers. But when the strifes of still higher grade. The city government h faction shake the government, and even ever since been slowly engaged in the task On the 6th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this chamber, which has been the theatre of their delibers. which has been the theatre of their delibera- the reward of other men's labors. This lib- The process is a curious one. A high state wall is first built on each side of the street, the place where the curb stone is to be made This wall reposes on a solid foundation, and is usually two feet thick at the bottom, and so little understood by other powers, yet one foot thick at the top. The wall is carried up sometimes six or seven feet high, but usu treasures of science and the arts begin to accu- makes the largest personal freedom compatially only four or five feet. The walls being mulate. As this flourishing city enlarges, it ble with public order. These great results made, the space between them is filled up testifies to the wisdom and forecast that dicta- were not acquired without wisdom and toil with rubbish, dirt, earth and gravel. The street is now ready for paying. But the not be disturbed with questions concerning is before the world; but to all this we were sidewalk has been left in its original condition, born, and, like heirs upon whom has been cast and these, in streets that have been raised a great inheritance, have only the high duty four or five feet, are now so low that person. to preserve, to extend, and to adorn it. The walking on one side of the street can only segrand productions of the era in which the the heads and shoulders of the people on the The next step to be taken is to raise the

the garden fence. But if it happens to be i front of a four or five story brick or mark of stone is made. The outer edge of these blocks rests upon the curb stone. Beneat them, between the new made wall on the foundation walls of the houses, is then made a spacious vault, convenient for the storaner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. This building was raised up seven feet. The unwas quickly followed by others. During the year 1858, a large number of

both frame and brick buildings have thus been raised, many of them as high as six feet above their original position, and few of them less than four feet. The process is novel and peculiar, and its results are among the great est triumphs of the mechanical powers Think of a four story brick building, 100 fee by 80, containing stores and offices, or of three story brick dwelling house, raised up in the air five or six feet above its foundation eations as if nothing unusual was taking place. The business is but just commenced We have seen house raising in Chicago only in its infancy. We expect during the comiyear to see twice as many houses raised as we have enumerated below. The Tremont House, big as it is, has got to come up. It can be done for \$25,000, and its immens throng of guests can come and go as undis-turbed as if nothing was taking place."

Singular Case of Arson and Perjury In the year 1856 fire destroyed property is the town of Akron, Ohio, valued at \$30,000 There was little doubt that the fire was caned by incendiaries; but no clue to their detection individuality of the States, and to the free greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial tion was found until a year had clapsed and open character of the government.

In connection with this easy but thorough rises before the imagination, in the grand the instrument of the designers of the crime, transition, it is worthy of remark that it has and granite outline of his form and intellect, and who had removed out of the State, led to been effected without a charge from any like a great New England rock, repelling a the detection of the guilty parties. Among part by the firm of Bowen & Barber. the moderation of the Senate, and another scholars while the English tongue is spoken. grocery and provision store. They had insur proof to thoughtful men of the comprehen- As a senatorial orator; his great efforts are ed a stock worth \$200 for \$1,000, and the sive wisdom with which the framers of the historically associated with this chamber, motive for firing the building was to obtain constitution secured essential principles with- whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the \$800 excess above the value of their stock. out inconveniently embarrassing the action the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty They hired a man named Matney, who lives some distance from Akron, to set the fire, of On the outer circle sat Henry Clay, with fering him \$25 for the job, a man name. one aspect of it, has been steady and marked. his impetuous and ardent nature untained by Jones acting in this matter for Bowen & Barber. On information obtained from Matney ments in the Senate were made for specta- vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence Robert W. Jones, Joseph Barber and Sand tors: in this chamber about one third of the that of yore electrified the House of Repre- ford C. Bowen were arrested. Matney plead space is allotted to the public; and in the new sentatives and the country. His extraordina- guilty to an indictment, and his sentence was suspended, until the other parties were tried. area. In all free countries the admission of noble qualities, invested him with an indivi- Jones, on being arrested, also made confethe people to witness legislative proceedings duality and a charm of character which, in sion on his own part, claiming that he had is an essential element of public confidence; any age would have made him a favorite of repented of his purpose before the actual per petration of the crime, and was not technically guilty. It was deemed important to have

Jones' testimony to convict the other parties. seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civ- dietment against him for arson. But when he came upon the stand he deliberately de nied the whole statement which he had made to the District Attorney, and swore to one exculpating the principals in the case. This however, did not prevent their conviction, sconclusive of their guilt were the circumstan ces proven on the trial. Jones neither savel himself nor his friends by his deliberate per jury. After the conviction of Bowen and spread sentiment of sorrow and sympathy in the case of each," Strong efforts will be made to procure their pardon; but their re-

> victed of arson .- Alb. Er. Jour. MARRIED.

In Washington, on the 23d of December, by the Rev. C. C. Meador, Mr. WILLIAM WINKLEY to Miss FANNY JONES, all of that city.

In Washington, on the evening of the 4th (Tuesday,) at the McKondree parsonage, by the Rev. Mr. Ball, Mr. LEWIS W. TRUMBO, to Miss MARY S. WROE, all of Washington.

On the 25th of December, 1858, in New Balt more, Fauquier County, Va., Mrs. LUCELIN HUNTON, wife of John H. Klipstein, esq. in the 33d year of her age, leaving an affectionate nuband and six little children, (the youngest only few hours old.) with a large circle of relative an

friends, to mourn an irreparable loss. At his residence, "Lebanon," on West Ris Maryland, on the 27th of December ultimo, JOH THOMAS, esq., a gentleman highly respected

the community in which he resided. In Washington, on the 5th instant, Mrs. MAB B., wife of Silas H. Hill, aged forty-seven.

In Washington, on the 4th instant, Mrs. CATE ARINE BROWN, aged 94 years. FOR RENT-STUMP NECK FISHERY. the Potomac river. This valuable Shore offered for rent during the coming fishing sear It has been known heretofore as one of the be-

Herring Fisheries on the Potomae. Apply at S 8, Carroll Hall, or at No. 36, St. Paul street, Batimore, Md. C. ELOUISE LEE, | Trusteet GEO. M. GILL, Baltimore, Md., jan 7-eo4t NOTICE.—WILLIAM H. FOWLE has the day associated with him, his son WILLIAM H. FOWLE, JR., for the transaction of a general

present at Nos. 57 and 59 King street. jan 1-3aw lm MAN, a first rate farm hand, for bire. Apply

Commission business in this city, under the firm WILLIAM H. FOWLE & SON. Office for the

the subscriber, at Bush Hill, Fairfax County, Vi jan 4-eo3t